

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. No one but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, THREE CENTS PER COPY.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, EVERY SATURDAY, AT FIVE CENTS PER COPY. Annual subscription price—

One Copy 3¢
Three Copies 8¢
Five Copies 12¢
Ten Copies 25¢
Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number, addressed to names of subscribers, \$1.50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

The EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Five cents per copy. \$2 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

VOLUME XXVIII NO. 244

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—RICHMOND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—TRUE TO THE LAST.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—LADY AUBREY'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GLENCOE—BRIDE OF LAMOROUGH—DE ST. BAKER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GHOST OF ALFRED—SPECTER—HEDGECOCK—HARDY HOOT.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—THE PYTHON—INDIA—CHIEF—WARRIOR—AND SQUARE, AC. AT ALL HOURS. A WIFE—ONLY A PENNY—AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 54 Broadway.—STROMPTON FORGE, DAN DE AC.—THE GHOST.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BAILEY, PA. BOWEN, BARNUM, AND JOHNSON.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—THE STEREOPTICON.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 64 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, September 3, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

President Lincoln's letter, which is published in another column, may be regarded as an evidence that Mr. Lincoln is desirous of ending the war by some conciliatory measure towards the South. It will be noticed that he carefully refrains from committing himself against any measure of accommodation. The implication throughout the whole document is that if compromise was possible—even if the rebel government should indicate its willingness to accept terms—it would find Mr. Lincoln not only eager and willing to offer them terms, but in the language of Mr. Seward at Buffalo, he would "kill the fatted calf" upon their return to the Union. The sentiments in this document substantiate the statement in the HERALD despatch from Washington on Tuesday last—that Mr. Lincoln has a proclamation in readiness to be issued either upon the fall of Charleston or some other equally signal military success, making an offer of amnesty to the South and inviting the return of the Southern States to the federal Union. The letter, as was stated, is merely a feint, and when the radical republicans understand what is going on at Washington there will be some swearing that will equal that of "our army in Flanders." Mr. Lincoln's willingness to submit the emancipation proclamation to the courts is regarded as an abandonment of the whole radical programme of a war of extermination against the South. The Supreme Court will decide that the emancipation proclamation is not lawful and constitutional, and there will be an end of the whole matter.

The news from Arkansas is very encouraging. Gen. Steele reports to the commander of the Department of Missouri, which embraces Arkansas, that Gen. Davidson has defeated Marmaduke's cavalry, driving them out of Brownsville. Gen. Glover was, at last accounts, in full pursuit of the flying rebels. Among those captured by Davidson is Col. Burbridge, said to be a greater loss to the rebels than that of the much vaunted Jeff. Thompson.

Deserters from Arkansas report at Pilot Knob that Price's rebel forces were driven across the Arkansas river on the 29th; that Marmaduke's command was completely routed; that Generals Steele and Davidson were in hot pursuit of the main rebel force, and that Little Rock was within the grasp of the Union troops.

General Gillmore replied to General Beauregard's letter on the 22d ult., and completely upset the latter's arguments relative to the violation of military rules in the bombardment of Charleston. He contended that General Beauregard had had full forty days' notice in the fact that "during that time his (Gillmore's) attack upon the defences had been steadily maintained, the ultimate object of which had at no time been doubtful." He also contended that a city having its avenues in the rear open, whereby the non-combatants could at any time be removed, "had no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment." If any non-combatant had been in danger the blame rested with General Beauregard, who could and ought to have removed them; but for fear that any such remained in the city, he further suspended the bombardment for twenty-six hours, thus giving him two clear days' notice from the time of the reception of General Gillmore's first communication.

Washington is very much excited at the present time, in consequence of rumors being about of flanking movements by Lee's army and extensive demonstrations by the rebel cavalry. A large number of the latter had recently appeared at Matthews, Cockpit and Ship Points along the Potomac, and a considerable force of rebels were said to be north of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. It is believed that there is danger of a second blockade of the Potomac river.

By the arrival of the Morning Star we have New Orleans news to the 27th ult. There is a prospect of active work in this department, as Gen. Banks had been engaged in reviewing the troops, and General Herron, who was about to visit the North, has had his leave of absence revoked. A valuable

prize had recently been captured by the steamer Gratitude of the blockading squadron. It appears that the emancipation plan does not work at all well on the sugar plantations of Louisiana, in consequence of the negroes being placed in the army, and causing thereby a scarcity of the requisite laborers to work the crops.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Republican State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday and nominated the following ticket for State officers:

Secretary of State—Peter A. Porter, of Niagara.
Comptroller—The Hon. W. C. Cullen, of Albany.
Attorney General—General John C. Cochrane, of New York.
State Treasurer—George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins.
Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry R. Seiden.
Circuit Court Judge—John V. Bruce.
State Chamberlain and Surrogate—W. B. Taylor.
State Prison Inspector—James K. Bates.

The Convention adopted a series of resolutions, and also a resolution endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation as a war measure. The result of the proceedings is regarded as a defeat of the radical section of the republican party.

We are in receipt of important news from Mexico up to the 9th of August last, at which date the French troops had entered Tampico; but whether they had encountered any resistance or not our despatches do not inform us. It is rather to be presumed, however, that they took quiet possession of the city, and that future operations have in contemplation an advance upon San Luis, where Juarez still retains the semblance of Presidential authority. Juarez had invited the representatives of foreign governments to San Luis, which invitation they evidently had declined, an attaché of the Chilean Legation being the only official who had gone there. The commissioners appointed to go to Europe to escort the Emperor Maximilian to Mexico, had taken their departure on their mission. Great anxiety was felt as to what, if any, action would be taken by the United States Government now that the policy of the French Emperor has been fully developed with regard to Mexico.

We have advices from St. Thomas, West Indies, dated on the 17th of August. There was a good demand for American breadstuffs, and prices were fully sustained. There were no late sales of pork or beef. Lumber of all descriptions was in good demand. The inquiry for freights was pretty active. The health of the island continued good.

A call for a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen for Friday (to-morrow), at one o'clock, is in course of signature.

Judge Betts issued an order yesterday for apprehension of the prize takers Merriman and Kate, and appointed Messrs. Elliott, Phelps and Delano as appraisers of the vessels, tackle and cargoes.

The Board of Education adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum.

An application was made yesterday, before Judge Leonard, for an injunction to restrain the provost marshals from arresting Mr. Verren, son of the Rev. Doctor Verren, as an alleged deserter. In addition to other reasons set forth, it was stated by counsel for the motion that the plaintiff was drafted on the 13th of July last, and was served with notice to report himself on the 26th of August, at the rendezvous in Broadway, on the 24th of July. It was contended that this notice was invalid, inasmuch as it had not been served within ten days from the time of drafting, as required by the statute, and also because it required him to report on a day which had passed. The Judge granted an order to show cause. In this case the constitutionality of the Conscription act will be fully tested.

Messrs. Burdett, Jones & Co., sold at the Atlantic dock yesterday the prize steamer Eagle, for the sum of \$16,000 (bought by Allen Steadwell), and the schooner C. P. King, for \$2,000. The latter was purchased by Messrs. Lovejoy and Lusk. The committee of the Supervisors which was appointed to consider the claims of firemen and others for exemption under the \$2,000,000 ordinance met, yesterday afternoon, and decided about sixty applications from persons who have been drafted and are accepted. The committee will meet again to-day, and expect a rush of business.

The stock market underwent a panic yesterday, and prices fell \$2.50 per cent, with very considerable excitement. Money was rather active; call loans 7 rather than 6 per cent. Gold advanced to 128½, and exchange to 141. The cotton market was moderately active, and prices were again higher, yesterday. The stock in port was 15,281 bales, of which 11,587 bales were American, 2,523 bales Surinam, 673 bales Mexican, and 475 bales Pernambuco. There were 173,115 bales taken by spinners from this port in the year ending August 31, showing an average weekly consumption of 3,425 bales, against a weekly average of 2,440 bales the preceding year. Breadstuffs were in fair demand; desirable lots of flour and wheat were firm. Corn and oats were decidedly dearer. Provisions were moderately dear; pork declined 12½c, a 25c per barrel. Whiskey advanced to 49½c, a 50c, with fair sales. Sugars were active and advancing. Hay, hops, hides, tallow and sole leather were selling freely at hardening prices. Oils, metals and naval stores were quiet, as were also coffee, tea, rice, hemp, wool and molasses. All kinds of dry goods were freely purchased, and the general tendency of prices was in favor of sellers. The boot and shoe trade was improving; the auction sale passed off quite spiritedly. The freight market was inactive.

The Inevitable Results of the Hostility of the Western Powers to Europe to This Republic.

The United States, before the outbreak of the present rebellion, were the wonder, fear and admiration of Europe. The governments dreaded the example of a successful republic; the subjects envied the prosperity and grandeur of a people whom they wished to imitate. The French Revolution produced a republic which was the fear of all other European governments, until it became an empire under the command of the great captain who rose to such splendid power through the influence of the so much dreaded republic. Since that date the despots of Europe have had naught to fear from republican institutions save from the example of these States. The revolutions of 1830 and 1848 passed away quickly, leaving France under the rule of king or emperor. But the United States were steadily progressing, and each year saw their power and vast prosperity increase, until at last it was evident that the thrones of the despots of Europe were tottering. Their down-trodden subjects pointed to the glorious career of the great American republic as an unanswerable argument in favor of such institutions, and the moment seemed drawing near when a universal change was at hand. The long-endured governments of Europe seemed to have reached that point where the forbearance and sufferance of the people could no longer be counted upon.

At this moment came the rebellion of the Southern States, and the frightened despots saw in this fearful mistake of a portion of the American people a chance for safety, for a continuation of their power. They hastily seized upon the opportunity to injure the republic they so feared and hated. How quickly they recognized the rebels as belligerents the world knows. How England has aided the South with money, arms and ships is too well known to need comment here. In England, France and Spain the press at once espoused the cause of our traitorous subjects. Misrepresentations, all bitter and inimical, have been made against our government, until we have learned to be cautious to these evidences of malignant and unscrupulous hatred. The Emperor of the French, seeing us

engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, hoping that the fatal strife would be of long endurance, dared to seize upon a portion of this continent, and is now making every effort to render his bold a permanent one. He has associated with him in this filibustering scheme the weak Emperor of Austria; for of course if Prince Maximilian becomes the ruler of Mexico he will be the viceroy of the continent of the family, Francis Joseph. Thus we have arrayed against us in this matter France and Austria, and may count upon it that the sympathies of England are with those who boast that they will abrogate the Monroe doctrine and stay the power and progress of the American people.

We do not doubt that France and Austria, as well as Spain, will recognize the Davis government, and we believe that England, under the guidance of wily Palmerston, may be tempted then to do that which alone she dare not undertake. But those Powers will soon awaken from their dream of hostility to this government, and the world shall learn the true power and grandeur of the republic of America. The enemy and unfriendly offices of the Western Powers of Europe will but hasten the catastrophe they thought to avoid by attempting our downfall. We shall shake off the impediments now in our way, and shall prove that we are capable of surmounting all obstacles; that the resources of our country are unbounded; and that as yet they are scarcely developed. Who can doubt the display of strength that this government could make were we attacked by those European Powers whose hostility so far has been too underhanded and mean for us to resent? Open enmity would rouse the people of the North to desperate measures, and woe then to their enemies.

We shall surely have conquered the already terribly weakened South within a few months to come, and then, with the means of attack, we shall inevitably repay the deep obligations we have incurred to England and France. We shall then prove to the world that the Monroe doctrine is not to be violated; that this continent contains no room for empires or kingdoms; that a vast and mighty republic must rule it all; and then we shall see the people of Europe, dazzled by the display of our great strength and power, overthrowing the despots who sought to drown in their petty malice the only form of government under which mankind can hope for freedom or happiness. We are not of those who crouch and groan because troubles and misfortunes have overtaken us; we have the assurance that we shall rise above all impediments more powerful than ever, more fitted to assume our proper rank at the head of nations. If those now at the helm cannot accomplish this result, others to come will guide the great ship Union safely through the breakers. There is too much depending upon her safety, she is freighted with too much that is of interest to all mankind, to allow the belief that she may ever founder.

IS THE DRAFT A FAILURE?—The copperhead sympathizers with the rebellion are taking comfort from the assumption that the draft will produce less than a third of the number of men called for. So far as its direct object is concerned, it is, no doubt, a failure; for all that the conscription sought to effect could have been accomplished more promptly and satisfactorily by the voluntary efforts of the various States.

It is not true, however, as the journals in the interest of the rebels pretend, that the aggregate number of men that will be added directly and indirectly to our armies by the operation of this measure will not exceed sixty or seventy thousand. The whole number drawn under this call, including the five per cent allowed for contingencies, is 450,000. Of this aggregate one-third—say one hundred and fifty thousand—will be exempted. Of the remainder it is now pretty certain that one hundred thousand will be compelled to serve; at least fifty thousand will provide substitutes, and one hundred thousand will pay the exemption fee. This will give the government \$30,000,000, which will enable it to bring back into the service, by three hundred dollar bounties, one hundred thousand of the returned volunteers. It will be seen that we omit from this calculation, to meet accidents of one sort or other, a sixth of the three hundred thousand drawn. The product, then, of the conscription, directly and indirectly, will be at least two hundred and fifty thousand men—more than the government will probably ever stand in need of.

This result does not alter the odious and oppressive character of the measure. That there was no occasion for it is shown by the exceptions made in favor of New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana, which are rapidly filling up their quotas without its aid. The fact that the government reserves to itself the right to favor, for political or other purposes, particular States, is in itself the strongest argument that can be used against it. The American people will never tolerate a system by which a ruling party can effectually control the ballot box and perpetrate the evils of a military despotism. For present purposes the conscription will accomplish all that is militarily desirable; but as a political engine it will utterly fail. Congress will have no sooner resented than a pressure will be brought to bear on it which will compel it to repeal the obnoxious powers with which it arms the Executive.

MR. BRADY DECLINES THE HONORS.—The republican journals have recently been insinuating that Mr. James T. Brady would be their candidate for Attorney General at the Syracuse Convention. The following brief, curt and explicit letter shows, in the most decided manner, that that fish will not bite:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
New York, Sept. 2, 1863.

Please state in your columns that I am not a candidate for any office, and will not accept a nomination from the Syracuse Convention at Syracuse or any other organization. Yours,

It is very probable that Mr. Brady has had his eyes opened to the events of the last two years, including the fate of Daniel S. Dickinson. Mr. Brady, it is true, has made war speeches. So have we all. But he regards the vigorous prosecution of the war as one thing, and its mismanagement as another. He clearly sees the distinction between supporting the administration when it is right and supporting it when it is wrong. Poor old Dickinson cannot see the difference; but he is more of a woman than his namesake, Anna Dickinson, with whom he ought to have exchanged his sex and pantalons. Mr. Brady is a war democrat, and wants the Union restored under the constitution; but he is not prepared to endorse all the bad measures of the last Congress and of the administration, against which the gorge of the people has risen with loathing and disgust.

Mr. Lincoln's Letter to General Grant.
Most of our readers have no doubt seen the curious and almost unique letter of Mr. Lincoln to General Grant; but, lest it should have escaped the notice of any, we here republish it in the most conspicuous place in our columns.

EXPOSURE OF MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER.
WASHINGTON, July 13, 1863.

Major General Grant:—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost instant service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. You have reached the vicinity of Vicksburg. I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with the transports, and then go below; and I never had any faith except in your plan. I am sure that you know better than I, that the Vicksburg expedition and the like could succeed. When you put the troops on the river and the river and the Vicksburg, and when you turned northward, east of the city, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.

This is a gem which does equal honor to the head and the heart of the President. It deserves to be printed in letters of gold. It carries us back to the candor, dignity and simplicity of George Washington; and, contrasting it with so many other acts of Mr. Lincoln, we cannot help exclaiming, *O si sic omnia*. We have, from the very outset of his career as Chief Magistrate till the present time, given him full credit for honesty, integrity of purpose and truthfulness. We knew that he always meant well to the country. And not only so, but we felt that his mind was above the average standard. His letter to General Grant proves that we were not mistaken in our estimate. All that was necessary to render his Presidency a complete success was to have freed himself from the malign influence of the radicals, and to have acted from his own honest impulses.

This letter shows how near Grant's campaign of the Mississippi was being defeated, like that of McClellan in Virginia, by the sinister advice of the two third rate lawyers who rule the War Department and the Sanitary Committee on the Conduct of the War. Had General Grant been as near to Washington as McClellan, it is certain that the brilliant victories which crowned his arms would not have been won, and his campaign, instead of ending in the capture of Vicksburg, would have resulted in disastrous failure. But General Grant, being at a safe distance, paid very little attention to the advice or orders of civilians at the federal capital, who knew nothing of the circumstances, and who, if they did, would still be disqualified from forming a correct military judgment. He pursued his own course as a soldier, and therefore was successful. The President admits that he was wrong in what he wanted Grant to do, and that Grant was right. That is, the military inspirations from Halleck and Stanton, conveyed to General Grant through the President, are demonstrated to have been foolishness, and Mr. Lincoln has honorably and manfully made the acknowledgment. What now becomes of the stolen plumes in which Halleck and Stanton strutted on the Fourth of July, when, in their speeches at Washington, they took to themselves all the credit of the success of Grant? This letter of the President lays them out stiff and cold. Perhaps there never was a more impudent attempt to flitch from a great and gallant soldier his laurels, and never, perhaps, was such an attempt so effectually rebuffed. We shall be anxious to learn if hereafter Halleck and Stanton will venture to hold up their heads in any decent society.

In justice to himself the President ought immediately to write a similar letter to General McClellan, acknowledging his error in preventing McDowell's corps from forming a junction with the Army of the Potomac, and in removing McClellan after his important victory of Antietam, just when he was on the eve of another great battle with Lee; and to render the act of reparation more complete, and to efface the injustice done to an accomplished soldier, McClellan ought to be recalled to the command of the Army of the Potomac, which General Meade has declared his willingness to resign. Had McClellan, like Grant, been permitted to carry out his own military views, it cannot be doubted that Richmond would have been captured more than twelve months ago, and the rebellion would be now a thing of the past.

This letter of the President clearly shows that he had been left alone to work out his own conscientious ideas, and not been interfered with and led astray by the radical leaders in the Cabinet and out of it, he would long since have had the war finished and the Union re-established. The President's great failing does not consist in want of intellect, integrity or love of truth, but in a deficiency of moral courage in giving way to the clamors of a faction, and to the seductive advice of the knot of fanatical and treacherous politicians who aspire to lead it. These men have been the prime cause of the whole mismanagement of the war. They have succeeded in rendering Mr. Lincoln odious to the South and in making the people of that section almost a unit against the federal authority. But this is not all: they have been eminently successful in making Mr. Lincoln's administration unpopular in the loyal States. The Emancipation act and the Conscription act only affect the South. The three thousand arbitrary and unconstitutional arrests, and the enforcement of the abominable Conscription act, directly affect the North. But the letter of the President to General Grant shows that he is awaking to a sense of the false position in which he has been placed before the country by a selfish and desperate clique, and that he is preparing to cut loose from the diabolical machinations with which they seek to entangle him. He seems to be turning a new leaf and opening a new era. Let him, even now at the eleventh hour, sever his connection with the juggling knaves and visionary fools who have hitherto swayed his counsels, and let him act in obedience to his own instincts, regulated by the voice of the people, and notwithstanding all the errors of the past, he will soon become the most popular man in the United States, and find himself, moreover, in the proud position of having it in his power to bring the war to a successful issue, not only before his present tenure of office expires, but before the nominations of the candidates for the next Presidential election. What, in that event, a grateful people would do admits not of the shadow of a doubt.

ADVERTISING DOUBLES.—We have received a card of invitation to the thirty-fifth annual fair of the American Institute. We shall dispense with the honor of attending it. The object of these gatherings is simply to cheat the newspapers out of their advertising business by getting them to notice gratuitously the products that would otherwise have to pay for publicity. Had these exhibitions really contributed to the advancement of American industry, or pro-

moted the interests of our inventors, we should willingly continue to give them every aid in our power. But when on all sides we hear them denounced as mere advertising dodges, we do not see why we should sacrifice space that is valuable to the public, and rob ourselves of our just dues, in order to economize the profits of individuals.

PORT SUMTER AS IT IS.—We publish in another part of to-day's paper an illustration of Fort Sumter as it appeared on the day of the night that General Gillmore finished the siege of that work, followed by sending shells and Greek fire into Charleston, the 23d ult. Everybody who has sailed up Charleston harbor will remember, as they approached the city from the sea, the towering and formidable proportions of the fort; yet that great work, by the superior military skill of General Gillmore, with the aid of big guns and the unerring accuracy of aim of our cannoniers, after a few days' bombardment, has been reduced to a mass of debris and ruins—a heap of rubbish. The fort, with the artificial island upon which it is built, was constructed regardless of expense, under the superintendence of one of the best engineers in our service—Captain (now Brigadier General) McCullum. Its walls were built of brick and concrete, and were from eight and one-half to twelve feet in thickness. Since its possession by the rebels its supposed original formidability was strengthened by the aid of sandbags and heavy timber, and long ago and at different times the rebel journals, military men and engineers announced its impregnability. How wide of the mark these opinions are to the facts of to-day. The face of our illustration shows the southwest angle of the fort. The gorge, lately crowned with a heavy line of ordnance, looking over Morris Island, is but a mass of ruins. Portions of the left angle still stand; but it is considerably shattered and honeycombed. The centre and right are completely battered to fragments, and from the crest of the parapet to the water's edge are covered with debris. The saltpetre is buried by masses of brick and mortar falling from the parapet upon the heavy sand barricades the rebels had but partly finished. The angle is battered down, and from that point to the extreme edge of the southeast face the wall is full of huge craters. All the guns on the gorge are dismantled. The fort is no longer of value to the rebels as a work of defence. Practically its reduction is accomplished. To-day it is a monument to the folly of secession and the immense force of Heaven and heavy artillery.

A NEW NEWSPAPER IN WALL STREET.—We do not see an advertisement in our columns which bodes no good to the *Journal of Commerce*. "Several gentlemen, capitalists and professional men," says the advertisement, "have recently formed an association for the issue in this city of a new daily journal, of the largest size and of the toll form, to be devoted mainly to the commercial interests of the community." "In politics it will be staunchly loyal." "The stock of the association is divided into one hundred and fifty shares of \$1,000 each, of which one hundred shares have already been taken." All this looks bad for the *Journal of Commerce*, which will collapse if any of its present patronage be withdrawn. We remember the time, some twenty years ago, when the Wall street journals ruled the roost. The *Herald* has extinguished nearly all of them, and now this new paper will be the death of the *Journal of Commerce*, as the *World* swallowed up the *Courier and Enquirer*. Of course the new paper will die immediately afterwards; but that will not save the *Journal*, which was started as a niggerhead organ, is now published as a copperhead organ, and will soon be a deadhead organ. Let its editors purchase a lot in Greenwood and make preparations for a decent funeral. We will volunteer to write the epitaph. Who will be chief mourner?

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S REPORTS.—It was stated in our Washington correspondence yesterday that the War Department has given General Hunter charge of General McClellan's reports of his campaigns in Virginia, in order to examine them with a view to decide whether they are worthy of publication. The idea of insulting General McClellan by submitting his reports to the judgment of an officer who ranks beneath him in the service, and who so signally failed in South Carolina, is worthy of Mr. Stanton and quite in keeping with the rest of his conduct towards General McClellan. The bulk of the reports and the expense of publication are urged as objections. If the War Department does not want them published at the expense of the Treasury, just let it return them to General McClellan, who can easily find a publisher in New York who will give twenty thousand dollars for the manuscript. If they are not published at once the country will come to the conclusion that it is because there is too much truth in them for the Washington officials.

THE COMING BATTLE FIELD.—The strategic positions of the Union armies now form a military triangle, the base of which is determined by a line drawn from Mobile to Charleston, while the apex is centred at Chattanooga. The intervening space will be the scene of the coming military operations, and, in fact, the site of the great struggle about to be contested. Meade's army in Virginia is at present inactive; and, although a battle is expected in Arkansas, still its operations will not materially affect the principal seat of war, which is embraced in the before prescribed space. Our map, published on the first page of this day's issue, sets forth clearly and comprehensively the principal features of that part of the country.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We print in another column an account of a visit to this ship, now at anchor in our waters. Built for the Pacific trade, she was, notwithstanding the great immensity given to affairs in that part of the world by the gold discoveries, drawn away by the necessities of the great carrying trade between Great Britain and the United States. She now runs regularly on the Atlantic steam ferry, and gives another indication of the progress and development of the United States, which, even in the midst of this great war, is sending immense quantities of grain to hungry Europe, and will, when the war is over, send immensely greater quantities to Europe on the one hand and Asia on the other—in fleets of just such vessels as the Great Eastern.

ARRIVING ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE A DRAFT SURGEON.
SAPATO, Sept. 2, 1863.

Dr. Levi Wood was arrested at Baltimore, Md., yesterday, for attempting to bribe the surgeon engaged in examining recruits sent to Cuba earlier.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

General Gillmore's Reply to General Beauregard—Twenty-four Hours Allowed for the Removal of Non-Combatants from the City, &c.

The following is General Gillmore's reply, a brief notice of which has been published from the rebel papers, to General Beauregard's communication, already printed at length.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., August 22—2 P. M.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date complaining that one of your batteries had opened upon the city of Charleston, and thrown a number of heavy rifle shells into the city, the inhabitants of which, of course, were asleep and unarmed.

My letter to you demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island, and threatening in default thereof to open fire upon Charleston, was delivered near Fort Wagner at a quarter past eleven o'clock A. M. of the 21st inst., and should have arrived at your headquarters at the time you were sleeping. It is not to be supposed that you would have permitted your answer to reach me within the limit assigned—namely, four hours. The fact that you were absent from your headquarters at the time of its arrival may be regarded as a circumstance of no importance for the city of Charleston, but it is none the less clearly and manifestly a violation of the usages of civilized warfare, except as regards the length of time allowed as notice of my intention, are passed by without comment. I will, however, call your attention to the well established principle that the commander of a place attacked, but not invested, having its avenues of escape open and practicable, has no right to a notice of an intention of bombardment other than that which is given by the threatening attitude of his adversary. Even had not this letter been written, the city of Charleston had, according to your own computation, forty days' notice of her danger. During that time my attack upon her defences has steadily progressed. The ultimate object of that attack has at no time been doubtful. If, under the circumstances, the life of a single non-combatant is exposed to peril by the bombardment of the city, the responsibility rests with those who have first failed to remove the non-combatants or to secure the safety of the city, after having held a control of its approaches for a period of nearly two years and a half in the presence of a threatening force, and who afterwards refused to accept the terms upon which the bombardment might have been postponed. From various sources, official and otherwise, I am led to believe that most of the women and children of Charleston were long since removed from that city; but, upon your assurance that the city is still full of them, I shall suspend the bombardment until eleven o'clock P. M. to-morrow, thus giving you two days from the time you acknowledge to have received my communication of the 21st inst. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

General P. T. Beauregard, commanding the Confederate forces, Charleston, S. C.

It appears that the Spanish and British Consuls respectively addressed General Gillmore on behalf of the subjects of their countries in Charleston, and he cheerfully suspended the bombardment for twenty-four hours, to give them time to leave the city. Nothing was farther, he says, from his wish than to endanger their lives and property.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1863.

SEVERAL RUMORS REGARDING REBEL MOVEMENTS.
Numerous reports are in circulation here to-day of flanking movements by Lee's army, and of extensive demonstrations made by the rebel cavalry. There is no foundation for these reports other than some small cavalry demonstrations on the Lower Rappahannock. They are but a revival of similar sensation reports which were circulated during the four or five years since the war is not the slightest prospect of present or any immediate movement of either of the armies on the Rappahannock.

THE REBELS NORTH OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, BELOW FREDERICKSBURG.
A large number of rebel cavalry have recently appeared along the Potomac, at Matthews, Cockpit and Ship Points. There can be no doubt of the existence of a large force of rebels north of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg. That section is quite productive, and the crops at this time would prove of infinite value to the infantry. In addition to this the facilities for smuggling are unimpeded, and afford an opportunity for officers to supply themselves with clothing and other necessities seldom enjoyed by the rebels.

GEN. STEELE STILL AT WORK.
While the cavalry still infest Loudoun county and the northern portion of Fairfax. Three hundred rebel infantry are stationed at Snicker's Gap as a support for the cavalry, and are actively engaged enforcing the conscription. The cavalry is divided into small detachments, which dash upon our trains from time to time, and occasionally make a raid across the Potomac, venturing but a short distance, however, from the river.

Yesterday morning a squad crossed at Edwards' Ferry, but did very little damage.
Our cavalry is energetically pursuing the rebels, and have during the last few days made several captures. Six guerrillas arrived here yesterday, captured by General King's scouting parties beyond Centerville.
Day before yesterday five rebel soldiers were captured at Brentsville, Prince William county, by General Patrick's scouts. A farmer named Montague, who has twice fired the Kettle Run bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and another named Ewell, a notorious guerrilla, were also captured. Ewell is known to have shot two of our cavalry men and sold the arms to rebels. The horses and equipments were found in his possession.

A rumor is widely circulated that the train of one hundred and fifty wagons which left Alexandria on Monday, under an A. G. Lee, son and nephew of A. M. Lee, was attacked and captured by the rebel guerrillas. It is maintained to be as baseless as that other story of Lee's army having crossed the Rappahannock.

NAVAL ORDERS.
Commander Thatcher has been ordered to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, to command the steam frigate Colorado.

Commander Bowers has been detached from the naval rendezvous at Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the receiving ship Vandalia.

Commander Leroy has been ordered to command the sloop-of-war Onondaga.

Lieutenant Commander E. P. Williams has been detached from the Powhatan and ordered to command the Huron.

Lieutenant Commander Charles E. Fleming has received preparatory orders to command the Sagamore.

Lieutenant Commander Robert Boyd has been detached from the receiving ship at Boston and ordered to the Powhatan.

THE ASIA OILER BOUND.
Boswell, Sept. 2, 1863.

The steamship Asia sailed this forenoon, with ten passengers for Halifax and forty-two for Liverpool. She takes out \$100,000 in specie.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
New Orleans—Steamship Morning Star—J. K. Dulon, C. G. Turnbull, Agent M. L. Fulton, Lieut. James C. Brown, Rich. Lee, John A. G. Lee, son and nephew of A. M. Lee, and others.

Yankee—Steamship Evening Star—J. K. Dulon, C. G. Turnbull, Agent M. L. Fulton, Lieut. James C. Brown, Rich. Lee, John A. G. Lee, son and nephew of A. M. Lee, and others. The ship was captured by the rebel guerrillas, and the crew were taken to Cuba. The ship was then burned.